1877
(L.R.)

File No. 22877
Serial No.

Sub: Tank Code in the Proposed

G. R. S. 58]

Previous references. 1877. LR File No. 22787

~~191~~.

L. R Serial Nos.

Later references.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos.

Major Part B for -

SUBJECT.

Notes on Proposed Dam ~~for the reclamation & Conservation of irrigation Tank throughout the Province~~

W D 1351—GPB—20,000—13-12-15

Memorandum

1. Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No $\frac{9159}{228}$ of 22nd January 1878.
   Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No $\frac{9327}{233}$ of 28th Jany/78 in Continuation of the above
2. Letter No 5-5-54 of 30th January/78 from the Deputy Accountant General -
3. Letter No 853 of 20th Feb/78 from the Commissioner of Nandydroog
4. ~~Proceedings~~ Chief Commissioners Proceedings No $\frac{11367}{289}$ of 23rd March/78.
5. Letter No $\frac{704}{212}$ of 11th March/78 from the Commissioner of Ashtagram Division.
6. Letter No 1291 of 18th March 1878 from the Commissioner of Nagar.

The Officiating Chief Engineer submitted a note on the 14th of January/78 proposing (1) that the Restoration or repair of tanks at Govt Cost should be confined to such as yield

a revenue of not less than
100 Rs; that tanks above
this limit should be taken
up by the P. W. D. and brought
up to the standard of a
"Stop tank", i.e. a tank
which should be made
strong enough to withstand
a flood caused by the
breaching of all the tanks
above it; ~~that the~~ Deputy
Commissioners should
be divested of all responsi-
bility connected with such
tanks and all outlay on
their account; that the
irrigation cess might be
spent on the repairs of smaller tanks
~~below this limit~~; and
that the old Mysore law
making the Ryot responsible for the maintenance
and conservancy of tanks
might be enforced -

(2) That the P. W. D. should
undertake the whole admini-
stration of the District Funds
and the accounts of these
Funds should be prepared
on the P. W. principle and
audited by the P. W. Examiner.
Each District should have
its Engineer officer to exe-
cute all provincial works
and be at the same time
the professional adviser of
the

x See para 11 clause 5

n° that this measure would cut off from Govt expenditure all 9/10ths of the tanks in Mysore, that with regard to the remaining tenth the

removed from his
to registers, must be
indorsed. All Officers
appointed to the
Civil Pilotage Establishment
at Portsmouth, Chatham
& Sheerness, have
only acted upon
Occasionally. But believing
that the Captains
of Ships of War
& Masters of Merchant
Vessels, have frequently
been subjected to
expense or inconvenience
by. The expense of these
must be borne upon
Ships of War at least
when performing
Service. An Expenses
may such as the Board
must look upon them,
altogether as they are
to trade areas, and in
general Pilots frequented
& is best adapted for
dealing with them, their
claim being of course
under by a District
Corporation — For
expense of these minor
Ports the Pilotage
General idea is that
the Letter Salutes, the
Regulation Cap is available
for such ordinary expenses
under the terms of the

Constitution of the Fund,
it was to be applied
solely to the upkeep of
Pilots already trained
& Standard. Many
Memorials remarks
that most of the small
Ports may be regarded
as training up Stations
for Vessels to pilot
the Coasters. Whether
or not, it may be ultimately
determined to make
this application less
restricted, it cannot
surely be maintained
that no expenditure
of Gov[t] / Prov[l] / Funds
is to be incurred for the
expense of Pilots pass.
which the State derives
its Revenue — The Solution
is sought to be found in
allotting Each Dist
a certain proportion
from the Provincial
Budget, as a Contribution
to District Funds, the
administration of which
might be vested in the
Dep Comm[r] aided by
the District Superintendent
Local Fund Committee

This leads to the
consideration of the 2[nd]
proposal. In order to
secure unity of control
and to do away with the

the Deputy Commissioner and to superintend the expenditure of all the District Funds. The Executive Engineer should draw up the District Fund Budget in conjunction with the Deputy Commissioner whose duty should be confined to calling on him to frame Estimates, to report on works to carry out repairs and having certain powers, as at present, of sanctioning funds - The District Engineer should be responsible for all the Engineering details to his Superintending Engineer - If the Deputy Commissioner should have a turn for engineering and a wish to carry out a certain work, he might be allowed to do it subject to the rules of the D.P.W. The D.P.W. could take up the administration of the District Funds with an Establishment considerably less than the Rs 93,311 now allowed and with a professional supervision can execute the works better & cheaper -

2. The object of the off'g Chief Engineer

Commissioner in administrative matters, but subject only to the Head of his own Department in professional and technical questions. Mr Elliot recommended the introduction of the system prevalent in the N.W. Provinces and Oudh on the score of its suitability to the character of the Province of Mysore and being an improvement in its administration – The system as sketched out by him is as follows :– "Every scheme
" is sent up by the Deputy
" Commissioner thro' the Com
" missioner to the Head of the
" Govt for administrative
" approval, and, till this
" has been granted, it can
" not be entered in the Budget.
" As soon as it is granted,
" the file is transferred by
" the Deputy Commissioner
" to his District Engineer to
" prepare plans and estimate
" In September, the Commis-
" sioner visits all his District
" in succession and holds
" meetings of the Road and
" Local Committees to draw
" up the Budget for the next
" year – They assume, to
begin

" begun with, that the allot-
" ment of the year will be the
" same as before; they enter
" upon it first ordinary repairs
" at so much per mile for
" each class of road: then
" Extraordinary repairs for
" any damage done during
" the rains: and lastly ori-
" ginal works which have
" received administrative
" sanction, placing them
" in the order of their impor
" tance, and inserting as many
" as the probable income or
" allotment of next year
" will bear - This is sent
" up to the Head of the Govt.
who in the P. W. D. decides
finally on the Budget for
the whole Province and
on the amount to be
, allotted to each Distt and
" the works to be undertaken
" out of it - The execution
" of the sanctioned works
" rests almost entirely with
" the District Engineer, the
" only exceptions being that
" Repairs to third class Roads
" are generally done thro'
" Amildars, and that, if a
" Deputy Commissioner
" or an Assistant has a taste
" for engineering, he some-
times arranges with the
District

Engineer in making the above proposals was nothing more than to secure efficiency & economy.

3. Upon this, the Chief Commissioner ordered the foregoing proposals to be communicated to the Commissioners of Divisions with a request that they would in communication with the Deputy Commissioners favour him with their opinion regarding them. The D. A. General was also desired to offer his opinion on the second proposal and as to the practical and economical working of the proposed change of system.

× Chief Comr's Pro. to Q 159/228, dated 22nd Jany/78.

4. In the meantime, Mr Elliot, the Famine Commissioner, prepared a note on the same subject & forwarded it to the Chief Commissioner. Mr Elliot agreed with the Offg Chief Engineer in thinking that there should be an Executive or District Engineer in each District in whose hands all works whether now belonging to Irrigation, Roads, or District Funds should be concentrated. He should be subordinate to the Deputy Commissioner

" District Engineer to take
" charge of a particular work,
" but in doing so he becomes
" subject to the Department
" al rules and system of-
" accounts."

Chief Comrs Pro. No 9327/233 of 28th Jany/78

5. Whereupon the Chief Commissioner directed the note to be communicated to the Commissioners of Divisions, Deputy Comrs of Distts, and the D. A. General of Mysore in continuation of his Pro. No 9159/228 of the 22nd Jany/78.

Letter No 5-5-54 of 30th Jany/78 from the D. A. G.

6. The D. A. General in reply to the Chief Comrs Pro. No 9159/228 of 22nd Jany/78 submits a copy of his letter to the D. P. W. Secy. No 5419 of the 23rd Jany/78 and states that, if as proposed by that Officer all Distt Funds be executed as a rule by the P. W. Engineer of the Distt & his subordinate P. W. agency in lieu of the Establishment now kept up under the Finance Committees and Civil Officers there is reason to hope that Economy will be promoted. Mr Hudson is of opinion that much will depend on the strength

strength of the Establishments employed jointly in each Distt and on the allocation of the cost between P.W. and Distt Funds. He moreover refers the D.P.W Secy to his letter of 30th October 75 & the address of the Secy in the Genl Deptt in which he advocated the retention in the P.W.D of the control over that portion of the expenditure of the Distt Funds which was allotted for Roads and similar works, requiring that Department to deal with the projects in detail so far as it deemed advisable. He ~~expresses~~ requests that the arrangements eventually sanctioned is defined in the Chief Commissioner's Pro. No 8928/12 of 19th Feb/76 and that it does not provide for anything more than the examination of Estimates in the P.W.D. and for the submission of the Chief Engineer's remarks and suggestions thereon and his professional advice with regard to projects of the nature of original works. With reference to the offg Chief Engineer's present proposal to take the whole of

of the administration of
the Distl Funds into the
D.P.W. Mr. Hudson remarks
that, since the Chief Engine
does not wish to retrace in
the very slightest the con
trol which Revenue Office
properly have over the Distl
Funds, the Chief Engineer's
intention coincides with
what he expressed in his
note of 1875.

Letter No 853 of 20th Feb/78

7. Late 1/15
The Comr of Nandydroog
Division states that Captain
Cumming & Ludlow as-
sent to the proposals of
Major Moncrieff in the
most general terms and
Mr Krishna Iyengar as-
signs reasons for the opi-
nion he has formed that
the system projected by
the Chief Engineer is not
one that can be adopted
in its entirety.

8. Major Clarke is of opinion
on that, with regard to the
first proposal, Mr Krishna
Iyengar has clearly shown
that the interests of the State
wd seriously suffer if the
Ryots were left unaided
to repair & maintain their
own tanks. He thinks tha
where the irrigation cess
Funds

funds have been constituted, they might suffice for such ordinary repairs as may be needed, but it should not be lost-sight of that the Ryots are not wholly responsible for the condition of disrepair into which many of the smaller tanks have fallen; and that the principle, on which the irrigation cess has been imposed, is to provide for the maintenance and up-keep of such tanks after they are put into a fair condition of safety. He declares that, in the many instances, no special funds are for the purpose available and that it would be unfair to the holders of lands from which the larger proportion of revenue from Wet cultivation is obtained to throw upon them the onus of restoring and maintaining their tanks at their own cost.

Q. To the second proposal, Major Clarke has no objection to urge, provided that the D.P.W. can be so organized that it shall be more closely linked with the Revenue Department. It would be most impolitic, he says, to divest the Distt Officers of the interest & responsibility they

Col Lawley is a Remote Cause than even Malas a Remoter Cause. He remarks that the Ryots cannot be held responsible for the past neglect of these tanks have fallen out of repair or have been thrown out of action by deposit of silt.

There is some reason in the request to make the Ryots carry out such petty annual repairs to a tank once thoroughly put in order and kept to Standard; as an annual duty needed and under little cost, but to Govt have relinquished their obligations as Landlord, to expect payment for the numerous tanks that have not yet been repaired, or to throw the cost & labor upon the Ryots, would simply be to abandon our Land revenue from 9/10ths of the tanks, and to bring about gradually the ruin of many hundreds of villages.

they now have in the administration of the Distt & Local Funds and, rather than divest them of this control, he wd advocate that the P.W.D. should be made a branch of the General Administration in each Distt, the Engineer Officer being made an assistant to the Deputy Commissioner to advise on all projects and to carry out all executive details with the aid of the Taluq Establishments. He quite concurs in thinking that the expenditure in Establishments may be largely economized, but this can be only effected by the employment more largely of native agency in all the subordinate grades and throwing upon the Distt Officers the responsibility of maintaining the P.W. in their districts with such grants from Provincial Funds as will meet requirements with regard to works of a provincial character -

Letter No 2936/2027 of 28th Jan/78

10. Mr Krishna Iyengar concurs with Major Mowerie in thinking that 9/10ths of the tanks in the Province fall under

under the category of smaller
ones and the bulk of
the wet revenue is derived
from them - In order to secure
this revenue and preserve
the villages the prosperity of
which depends on the condi-
tion of their tanks, it is
necessary that these tanks
should be properly main-
tained, but this, he is of
opinion cannot be done,
if the Govt do not spend
any money for their
repair and leave them en-
tirely to the Ryots, because
the circumstances under
which these petty tanks
were kept in action in
former days no longer
exist now, and, under the
altered state of things, it
is incumbent on the
Govt. to bear at least a
portion of the cost of re-
pairing them, or their
fate will be gradual ruin
which must result in the
fall of state revenue and
the deterioration of the
country - In former days,
the wet lands under such
tanks were cultivated on
Batayi tenure and the pro-
duce of the Govt share was
farmed out. The farmers
were principally the Potails

and

and Shanbogs of villages and the lands were generally cultivated by the village agricultural community, most of whom had a share in the concern. It was therefore their interest to keep the tanks in action and the Govt. aid was not so much necessary in those days. Now all these wet lands have been mostly assessed and let out to people who do not all happen to be the agricultural inhabitants of the village, others of different occupations living elsewhere also having taken up such portions of the lands as the Ryots of the village could not keep for themselves paying money assessment. Under the circumstances the Govt. cannot expect the Patels and Shanbogs to take so much interest as they used to do before, nor can they get so much cooperation from the landholders. In the settled parts of the country, an addition at the rate of 6¼ per cent. is made to the wet revenue and collected from people holding lands under all tanks for their repair, and after this arrangement

rangement, he does not see how the Govt can wholly look to the Ryots for the maintenance of these tanks - It is therefore necessary that the Govt shd bear a portion, if not all, of the expenditure to keep the smaller tanks also in repair; and, if Provincial Funds are not to be spent upon them, Irrigation Funds should be provided to meet the same - Now the Irrigation Funds exist only in the Settled parts of the country, and, unless the Govt is prepared to set apart at once like funds in the unsettled part of the Province also, Provincial Funds must be provided for the maintenance of the smaller tanks too, if the state revenue is to be kept up and the country is to be in good condition - He thinks that to divest the Dy Comrs or Revenue Officers of all responsibility connected with tanks yielding revenue over 100 Rs / may not prove advantageous to the interests of Govt, unless the P.W.D. is so strengthened as to be able to have an adequate Establishment of its own in every Taluk and command influence over the Ryots,

because

because these tanks are scattered over the country and, if immediate measures are not adopted in case of any accident happening to them the interests of both the Govt and the Ryots will be at stake - He mentions, as an instance, that out of the 201 tanks damaged during the last monsoon, 81 were yielding above 100 and of the latter, 15 were at once repaired with little or no cost to Govt by the exertions of the Local Revenue Officers and water retained in them for cultivation. It appears ble doubtful whether the D.P.W. Officers stationed as they are in distant places would have been able to attend to these tanks so expeditiously and without cost; and he is, therefore, of opinion that the object of keeping these tanks in order cannot be fully attained unless the Revenue and P.W. Officers jointly work together.

11. With regard to the administration of Distt Funds he has no objection to Mr. Monerieff's proposal being related by him the

the D.P.W. could take up that duty with an establishment considerably less than now allowed.

12. The above letters from Major Clarke & Mr Krishna Iyengar were referred* to the Offg Chief Engineer for such remarks as he might wish to make and the Deputy Commissioner of Colar was called* upon to submit a statement showing
(1) the number of tanks in each Taluq of the Colar District,
(2) the number of tanks yielding a revenue above 100 Rs/,
(3) the number of tanks yielding a revenue above Rs 50 & below Rs 100,
(4) and the number yielding a revenue within 50 Rs —

* This office letter No 1603/1612 of 1st March/78.

13. In reply to the above, the Offg Chief Engineer* states that he is quite opposed to the suggestion of Major Clarke that the Distt Engineer shd be made an assistant to the Dy Comr and placed directly under his orders. Major Moncrieff observes that he has received a number of reports from all Distts of breached tanks stating the annual revenue and the estimated Cost of Repairs. The latter, he

* Letter No 104 C of 8th March/78.

believes, is often 10 or 20 times the former and is met by State Funds out of what is allotted to the P.W.D. and yet the officers of that Department have nothing to do with them - He really does not know to whom the Amildars entrust them but contends there must inevitably be waste and probably fraud, if they are not properly checked — He believes that P.W. Officers can take on them the responsibility of such tanks as have a revenue over 100 Rs/

14. Major Moncrieff proposes that the Irrigation Fund may be entrusted to Revenue Officers to spend on all tanks with the stipulation that no single repair costing more than 500 Rs/ should be undertaken without the sanction of the Chief Commr in the P.W.D.

15 Where there is no Irrigation cess he suggests the 3 following courses:-

(1) The Irrigation branch may go on as usual in investigating the condition of

Alternative courses.

The first case the Chief Secretary may [illegible] case by collector.

of every tank and spending State funds on them all alike.

(2) Throwing over the Irrigation Branch, the expenditure may be entrusted to Revenue Subordinates, P.W. Officers being called in in cases of magnitude & difficulty.

(3) Engineer Officers may take up the larger tanks, treating them not as scattered units but as parts of distinct series, the limits of which should be recognized and allowed for, altho each single tank could not be improved or kept in repair —

The 1st of the above propositions he thinks, is too expensive and too slow to be carried out. The 2nd is money wasted. The 3rd which he prefers to both is the only one left. He is not particular about the 100 Rs being the proper limit, but urges that there should be some limit.

16. He further suggests that all the Dy Comrs be desired to report (1) how many of their tanks breached last monsoon, (2) how many of them had a revenue exceeding 100 Rs, (3) how many were

were repaired of those above
and those below 100 Rs revenue
in time to retain water for
the next crop -

17. He alleges that a draft
Circular which lays down
that, after a tank has been
brought to standard, its
maintenance is to devolve
upon the Ryot, has received
the assent of all the revenue
officers and been ratified
by the Chief Comr; but
has not been issued by
him as the present subject
is left unsettled - The smaller
tanks are, in his opinion,
to be assumed to have been
brought to standard and
treated as in the Circular.
He allows that, if a small
tank were to be so wretched
as to cost a great deal in
repair, an exception might
sometimes be made and
state funds paid for its
restoration -

18. Lastly Major Moncrieff
observes that the Province
is soon to revert to Native
rule and that it is likely
the Ryots will then be held
responsible for their tanks -
Such being the case, the
system, he proposes, should
be begun at once, and
the limited sum at the
Comman[illegible]

and without that information it is difficult to give an opinion whether the step is likely to be really economical in the long run -

21. As there is no irrigation cess in this Division, he urges the enforcement of the Old Mysore law recognizing contributions of forced labor from the Ryots for the maintenance of the smaller tanks which, he considers, was never ~~abrogated~~ carried out by the Ryots exclusively -

22. No small tanks cannot be made over to the Ryots with safety until a system of inspection similar to the rules for the tanks to be brought up to standard is organized and definite powers given for pressing labor or making the Ryots liable for the cost of repairs - No absolute rule should, in his opinion, be laid down with respect to the repair of small tanks accidentally burst - possibly by no fault of the villagers, nor as regards restoration to standard when it is considered essential by the D.P.W. If the D.P.W. did take over charge of all the remaining tanks, the Revenue Department will be relieved and the work will probably be done in a more satisfactory manner.

23 The second proposal, he says,

says, has his entire concurrence, since the administration of the Distt & Local Funds will be advantageous if executed under professional supervision —

24. He thinks that the suggestion to have the annual Distt Fund Budget drawn up by the Dy Comr & Ex. Engineer in conjunction cannot be carried out under the existing Local Fund Committee Rules, the procedure of which is somewhat similar to that of the N.W.P. as described in the note by the Famine Commissioner.

25. He encloses copy of a letter from the Dy Comr of Mysore containing the following information: —

	No.	Rev
Tanks over Rs 100 —	289	Rs 88,811
——— under ———	1078	26,954
——— no Revenue	699	———
Total	1976	Rs 115,765

But according to another return which he received the 20th, he says, differ, tanks over Rs 100 being 355, and under Rs 100, 1325. He expresses that no information is given of the average annual expenditure on tanks above & below Rs 100. The expenditure on the small tanks is believed not to exceed 15 per. cent. of the whole, and taking the latter at Rs 20,000

for

Command of Govt spent on larger tanks throughout the Province - It is not possible, he expressly declares, to improve many larger tanks and not keep in repair all the smaller ones.

9. A circular order was then issued to the Commissioners of Divisions with a request that the details asked for by the Chief Engineer in para 9 of his letter No 104 C of 8th March/78 might be submitted.

10. Referring to the Chief Comr's order No 915-9/228 of 22nd Jany/78 in the P.W.D., the Ashtagram Commissioner submits copies of letters from him to the address of the D.P.W. Secy, expressing his views on the subject of the order - The Comr ~~expresses~~ remarks that the Chief Engineer's primary object in making the 1st proposal is economy, since it is anticipated that the measure would cut off from Govt expenditure about 9/10ths of the tanks in Mysore; but as no figures are given it is impossible to estimate the actual amount of saving and

× Chief Comr's Pro. No 11367/289 of 23rd March/78

× letter No 704/212 of 11th March/78

× Col Hay

for the Mysore Distt, the amount of saving would be 3,000 Rupees.

26. The return of large and Small tanks has not been received from the Hassan Distt.

With reference to this part of the Subject Colonel Hay says that he omitted to point out in his letter that it was not clear whether tanks now actually yielding Rs 100 were meant or tanks capable of yielding that amount.

27. Mr Elwin Cowie anticipates increased cost an account of Supervision, but he has taken it for granted that some saving would be effected since Economy combined with increased efficiency is the object of the proposals.

28. Colonel Hay is of opinion that, as the Mysore Distt contains an area of 4128 sq. miles, and the aggregate length of roads under the Ex. Engineer is 316 Miles, the addition of Distt Fund roads and exclusive charge of 360 tanks with the Public buildings might not be too much for one Executive Engineer if not also in charge of the Channels.

Colonel Hay's opinions have been taken in deferred Payment ½

29. Mr Cowie of Nagar states that he concurs with Major Moncrieff in his premises to economize expenditure in the administration of the Distt + Provincial Funds and to defer the

× Letter No 1291 of 18th March/78

× Major Nicol

the class of works to be maintained from Provincial Funds—

30. He observes that the respects in which the present D.P.W. falls short are (1) the excessive charge incurred on account of establishment, and (2) the want of reliable local supervision over distant works which extend over a large area. In his opinion, Major Moncrieff's suggestion to deal with chains of tanks in series by the formation of a system of "stop tanks" sounds well in theory but will be found difficult in practice, as the enlargement of such tanks will prove not only very expensive but will be wholly unremunerative - He ~~approves~~ prefers the system of bringing up all tanks to a standard and proposes that expenses in the Establishments should be curtailed. He recommends that, in Dists possessing large irrigation works, the services of an Asstt Engineer should be secured to assist the Dist Engineer and that they should not be allowed to embark upon projects regardless of their remunerability and urgency of their repair compared with other irrigation works.

works. The asstt Engineer
shd attend only to such pro-
jects as may be pointed
out by the Distt officer and
when dealing with them
he shd visit and report upo
all tanks in the upper part
of the same chain which ma
be in urgent need of repair.
Under such a system a
larger establishment than
two surveyors wd not be
needed; for longitudinal
sections of the bunds would
be all that should be requi
the elaborate data & plans of
the Catchment basin &c,
being dispensed with.
He recommends that the
sanctioned estimates sh
be handed over to the Re
Authorities for execution
the work being subject t
the supervision of the As
Engineer & his subordi
agency who, in addit
to the series of tanks, mu
superintend roads an
buildings under constr
tion whenever it is nece
sary to do so. A port
of the Asstt Engineer's t
should be debitable a
to the Irrigation cess.

31. He further suggests
the duties of the Conserv
and improvement of

Chan

Channels might likewise be transferred to the Rev. Authorities aided by a Channel assistant - The Anomaly of a Department entirely separate from the Revenue whose services cannot, at present, be availed of by the Dy Coll for the Settlement of disputes, or even, for the supervision of roads leading thro' Channel Villages will then be removed.

This is likely a deferred question. But after the works have long ago in the Channels has been completed as which is likely, no reason can exist for maintaining a Pl Establishment - separate from the Rev Est -

32. The proposal to limit the repair ~~the tanks from Govt funds~~ of tanks from Provincial Funds to those having a revenue of Rs 100 and upwards seems to me fair; tho' probably in a few Distts it is found necessary to reduce the minimum to Rs 50 - The essential point to be considered is not the fixing of ~~the~~ limit but the determination of the ways and means for the future up-keeps of tanks - In the Inland tracts, the Ryots have been expected to repair the petty irrigation works on which their gardens or Kadey flats are

Yes but they should still receive repairs purposes was the Govt funds & spent on minor tanks, excepting where there are hereditary Govt funds &c

are dependent who may need help towards the construction of permanent-sluices thro' the bund to replace the present-cuttings - In the Maidan Talugs, gratuitous services are only given and demanded in the case of urgent-repairs - Ryots have however been lately required to contribute towards the improvement & repair of their village tanks; and more cannot be well demanded from them, particularly in the surveyed part of the Country in which an irrigation cess is levied for the special object of maintaining tanks. This cess being an important source from which the up-keep of minor tanks is undertaken, he urges on the consideration of the authorities the desirability of its immediate extension to unsettled Talugs.

33. Major Moncrieff, he remarks, does not enter into particulars as to how the saving is to be effected on the abolition of the dual Establishments - Probably

* + Chief Commr's Proceedings No 4312/69 of the 3rd Nov/73 and No 645/7 of the 24th April/74

a reduction in the present Ex. Engineer's Establishment could at once be made; but more likely it is expected that the charges of the Provincial Budget will be lightened by debiting a portion of the Ex. Engineer's pay not exceeding 1/3 to Distt Funds; in which case the local cess in unsettled Taluqs would have to be at once raised from half to one anna to meet the cost. At the same time the services of the present Distt Fund Engineers in the Shemoga and Chittaldroog Distts might be dispensed with, an additional Surveyor and Draughtsman being entertained in their stead to assist the Ex. Engineer in the preparation of projects. Mr Elliots suggestion as to the mode of entertaining projects may be followed; but the preparation of the District Fund Projects should rest wholly with the Dy Comr aided by the Local Fund Board of which the Ex. Engineer is already a Member. He strongly deprecates the proposed transfer

transfer of Distt & mid works from the hands of Amildars, as they are officers resident on the spot who take a personal interest in their execution —

34. The Commr is of opinion that the Distt Fund accounts are at present prepared on the D.P.W. principle; but a considerable saving in the present costly D.P.W. account Branch suggests itself by merging the Controller and his Establishment into the Chief Commrs Office.

35. Major Hill declares that the resolens of Govt is to be found first in the village, and next in the Taluq system of administration and that out in the country the Amildar is all powerful Therefore, if any change is to be made, it should be in the direction of strengthening his hands by entrusting him with the execution of all works whether Distt or Provincial, not requiring any great amount of professional knowledge and

and holding him also answerable for accounts of expenditure - An sufficient Establishment of two Maistries and two Mutsuddies shd be allowed him in all large Talugs including also a road overseer whose pay shd be debitable to Provincial Funds --

36. The Distt Engineer, Major Hill holds, will be, as he ought to be, the assistant to the Dy Commr in this branch of the administration - As in England, the duties of an Engineer will be expected of him and he will be able to discharge them better when relieved of the actual execution of work and the strain on his mind caused by the labor, responsibility and anxiety connected with the disbursement of money and the keeping of accounts. As pointed out by the Financial Commr, he will be subordinate to the Dy Commr in administrative

-ministrative matters
but subject to the Heads
his Department in pro-
fessional & technical ques
He will, of course, in addi
tion to preparing projects
be expected to exercise a
General Supervision over the
execution and he may
further be empowered to
relieve the Dy Commr
of the routine of Mahal
mnt Correspondence &
upon his authority Co
mmunicate direct with
Amildars -

7. Major Hill submits
copies of reports from
the Dy Commrs containi
ing their views on Majo
Moncrieff's proposals.

38. The Dy Commr, Shimo
Distt Concurs generally
with the proposals of the Of
Chief Engineer - It would
an improvement, he says
in the present system, t
have only one set of propo
sals for works in each dis
tead of the dual admi
nistration at present exi
sting - He countenances
the system expressed
by the Famine Comm
and which lays down
that the Civil Officers
should

× Letter No 115-20/
9th Feb/78

should submit new
Schemes for approval
and, when sanctioned,
should hand them over
to the Engineer for exe-
cution and this whether
they are tanks, roads,
buildings, or any other
works. He proposes that
small works shd be under
taken by authority of
the Dy Commr without
reference to Govt within
the Budget allotment for
such as at present.

39. He is of opinion that
one Budget for P.W. from
whatever sources the
funds may be provided
should be prepared by
the Dy Commr with
the assistance of the
Engineer in the way
described in the Famine
Commrs note.

40. He considers that the question
about the repair of tanks is
important and ~~that~~ that the
cultivators are entitled
to assistance from the
irrigation Cess Funds
which are levied from
them. To settle once for
all what tanks should
receive Govt aid and
what are not entitled to
it,

it, it is necessary that a fresh tank register shd be opened, omitting such trifling tanks many of which are now registered as should be left to the Ryots to keep up—

41. The Dy Commr., Kadur, concurs with the Offg. Chief Engineer in thinking that it wd be advisable to fix some limit to those tanks that shd be repaired at Govt. cost.

42. The irrigation cess is levied in lieu of the labor the Ryots were supposed to render in repairing the tanks, but the proposed limit of 100 Rs is, in his opinion, too high as it wd have the effect of throwing the up-keep of 9/10ths of the tanks on the irrigation cess, a burden which it is quite inadequate to bear.

43. The amalgamation of the Imperial & Local Fund works and the placing of the latter under the charge of the District Ex. Engineer are calculated to ensure a better standard of

to administer them in the manner indicated is a good one -

48. For carrying out minor works, the Distt officer shd be allowed discretion in deciding whether it should be executed by the Ex. Engineer, or, by the Amildar, as a good Amildar accustomed to carry out small works is enabled to use his influence and can often do the work more cheaply - The drawing up of the plan and Estimate, however, should be done in the Executive Engineer's office - In every instance works which might be so carried out should still be under the control of the executive Engineer in all matters requiring Engineering detail &c, the duty of the Amildar being solely confined to carrying out the work under his own agency.

49. The proposal regarding the size of the tank to

to be restored or repaired at first cost is a good one and should be adopted, as also the suggestions regarding tanks above the limit laid down –

50. The Commr of Bangalore submits, in reply to Chief Commrs Pro. No 10603/1612 of 1st March/75, copy of a statement from the Dy Commr of Colar showing the no of tanks yielding revenue in each Taluq of the Distt.

× Letter No 6 the April

within No 50.	above 50 within 100	above 100 Rs
3247.	859.	1344.

51. The Commrs of Divisions have not as yet submitted reports called for in Chief Commissioner's Circular order referred to in para 19 of this Memo.

order in ref. to the tank qu. may perhaps defined till Statements ca in are subm.

52. The proposals of the Offg Chief Engineer have been duly considered by the Officers consulted. Some of them are not in favor of the 1st proposition regarding the limit to be assigned to tanks to be restored or repaired from

Duffer Rate

of work and wd cause a considerable saving in Establishment.

44. The Distt Engineer shd be a purely executive officer and the Budget shd be drawn up by the Dy Commr in conjunction with him.

45. In his Distt with the exception of road repairs, nearly all Local Fund works are carried out under the Supervision of the P.W.D officers and the transfer of the accounts will be the only change necessary to give effect to the Chief Engineer's proposal.

46. The Dy Commr of Chittadroog states that each Revenue Distt should have an executive Engineer as the professional adviser of the Dy Commr and that his duties shd be as proposed by the Chief Engineer -

47. As it is not intended to reduce in any way the control which the Dy Commr has over the Distt Funds, the proposal to

× Letter No 1087 of 27th Feb/78

from Provincial Funds, and consider that it is unfair to expect of the ryots to maintain their own tanks below the limit, for, in lieu of the gratuitous services formerly rendered by them for the repair of such tanks, they now pay, on the settled Talukhs, an irrigation cess to serve the same purpose. As our Irrigation Engineer rightly observes, the circumstances under which the tanks were kept in action are changed, and the Ryots cannot well be expected now to attend to their maintenance as in former days, and it is hardly consistent with justice to assign them this duty. The Irrigation cess Funds may, therefore, be applied to the repair of the tanks in question, and, if they do not suffice, Provincial Funds might be employed as Major Moncrieff

to Government. The D.P.W.
Officers may be allowed to
supervise works executed
by them and, in cases of ne-
=cessity, afford them the be-
=nefit of their professional advice.

54. With reference to the
2d proposition of the Offg
Chief Engineer, on the ad-
=ministration of the Dis-
=trict and Local Funds, I
beg to state that the matter
was very carefully con-
=sidered by Mr. Dalyell,
while officiating as Chief
Commissioner. The minute
which he drew up is, un-
=fortunately, not forthcoming
in the Records. Mr. Dalyell
was of opinion that the
administration of the Local
Funds should be left en-
=tirely in the hands of the
Revenue authorities. Ac-
=cordingly the control was
transferred from the P.W.
to the Revenue Department.
(Please see Order No. 8928 dated
7th 12
19th February 1876 and papers

filled with it. I presume it is not proposed to transfer this control from the Revenue Department but simply to utilize the services of the Officers of the D.C.W more largely than at present in carrying on the works sanctioned in the District Fund Budget and thereby to effect a saving in the cost of the District Ellaramat Establishments. Such an arrangement is, I think, feasible; but it will be necessary, as pointed out by some of the Officers consulted, that the District Engineer should work in subordination to the Deputy Commissioner and, in fact, be the District Officer's personal Assistant in the Ellaramat Department. When a sufficient number of the young men who are now being trained in the Engineering College, pass out of it, there ought to be no difficulty in getting Engineers, who will cheerfully

Peace

himself recommends in Cases of extreme wretchedness. The suggestion of Major Hill to extend the Irrigation Cesses to unsurveyed parts of the Province to meet the requirements may, I think, be adopted with advantage. The care of the Government should be directed towards securing State revenue and State interests, both of which will certainly suffer, if the maintenance of tanks be solely left to the Ryots.

53. The proposal to divest the revenue authorities of all responsibility connected with tanks is, in the opinion of several Officers, detrimental to the interests of Government; for, they are the Officers resident on the spot, and can readily attend to the tanks when in danger, making use of their local influence in repairing them without much cost

to

place themselves under
District Officers; and t
change is the more desi
es the Country will so
be handed over to the ha
Ruler.

55 The preparation of
plans and estimates fo
all works will, as a ru
rule, be prepared by the
Engineer in communica
=tion with, and under i
=structions from the Depu
Commissioner, and the
carrying out of the work
may, I think,
be left to the Deputy Com
=missioner subject to the
supervision of the Engine

56. Major Hill suggests
that the District Fund
establishment of the C. P
Examiner may be merged
in that of Chief Commrs
Drafter. I think this may
be done, but a preferable
arrangement would per
=haps be to transfer the
audit of all Public Works
(Provincial and Local)

the Deputy Accountant
neral - A separate
amineer is, as I have al-
ady stated in my Memo
the retrenchment of public
penditure, unnecessary.

P. Thornbooby

1/5/78

Major Roncaglia's original
proposals briefly stated
were

I. That the Municipalities
yielding Rs 100 a month
should have the Govt funds
suspended on them and
that the maintenance
&c. & establishment of the Ry Stations
such and as in Letter
Talukas could be appointed
by the English Esq. This
would be spare of 9/10 ths
of the Talukas in the Province,
and Major Roncaglia's
proposal that this agency
to this amount 1/10 th, they
&c. & under the exclusive
control of the D.P.W; the
Dep Commr being divested
of all control in this respect
regarding them. In the
manner, Major Roncaglia
he calculated effect a great
saving in the Rev Establishment
now maintained by District
funds - Talukas.

II That the administration
of the District funds should
be transferred entirely to the
Control Officer
P.W.D. - and the accounts
place under the
Examiner Works for
audit - An Executive Engr
appointed each District,
assisted by Dep Commr &
Superintendent Engrs
executive of the works
this regard this proposal
the opinion of the
Revenue Officers seem favorable
- some hesitation being
placed on the suspending
of Govt money on petty
Talukas, but they do not
approve of the limit of
Rs 100 of income being
fixed absolutely as
Col Hay remarks, a Taluka
may yield an income Rs 100
only, may be capable of
expansion, & occupying a
much larger area than
at present - Such a
limitation cannot be passed,
and in his subsequent
letter commenting on
Mr Ramchandrayen's report
(see para 15 of this letter)
Roncaglia seems
to yield this point, and
merely suggests that
some limit should be drawn
between Talukas to be
maintained at Govt expense
and others - This money
limit of 100 Rs being
dispensed with, the Engr
Engr calculation that
9/10 ths of the Talukas with

"Dual administration of Trust Funds how preventing; I would have advocate his transfer of the general control of the Indian funds heretofore vested in the Secretary of the Interior; as before; as at least a preliminary measure of centralizing, on his principles followed in the N.W. Provinces, as sketched by W. Elliott.

3/5/78 H

Notes on the draft Irrigation Code.

Having been requested to give my opinion on the above mentioned paper, I beg to offer the following remarks for consideration and request that they may be read after the paragraphs of the Code to which they refer, and which I have not noticed and it may be necessary to copy.

S. Pica

Chapter I
Government Tanks

Para 1 says that the entire cost of reconstruction, improvement, and ordinary repairs of such Tanks shall be borne by Provincial Funds. I note that in chapter IV para 3 it is laid down that this work is to be one of the first charges on the Irrigation Cess.

Q. — Perhaps it is not correct to call the Irrigation Cess Provincial funds? AK

Para 2 Clause I. The following is a statement of the Tanks in the Province according to the latest returns.

Yielding	No. of Tanks.
Above Rs 5000	10
Between 4000 & 5000	12
" 3000 & 4000	8
" 2000 & 3000	45
" 1000 & 2000	167
" 500 & 1000	548
" 100 & 500	4944
" 50 & 100	2311

Below Rs 50 —— 1420
Yielding no revenue — 13625
Total 37980

If the no of Govt Tanks therefore is to be restricted to those yielding upwards of Rs 1000 there will only be 242, or less than 2413 (not including Tanks yielding no revenue) having to be entirely maintained by the Ryots. I do not think it will be practicable to carry out this scheme at all, but under any circumstances, I fancy it will be found expedient to reduce the limit to say Rs 500. This would make the no of Govt Tanks 790.

Clause II. I am not sure that I understand this clause but think it would suffice to say "such other Tanks as on enquiry or otherwise should be maintained by Govt" I have little doubt there will be Tanks with a less revenue than Rs 500 that it will be found necessary to maintain.

Clause III I think this clause may be omitted altogether and No II as amended added to No I

Clause IV I doubt the possibility of reducing the number of Govt Tanks to the extent alluded to in this clause

Para 3. The procedure in

How many tanks would be entirely maintained by the ryots. Perhaps the Irrign Dept has to keep up more than 243, but it has certainly not to keep up those yielding a revenue exceeding 500/- Whether it is better to spend a given sum every year on a few large tanks of great importance or over many small ones — I look on it that British rule has only a short time to last & we must do simply what is necessary for the present. What we can reduce the means — But if we can reduce the revenue limit to Rs 500, Govt will

The above appears to me either a one sided view of the question. If the Ryots would keep all these tanks in order good & well, but the Ryots don't, and Govt don't, what is to become of the Tanks? JM

If we find funds sufficient to take up more tanks than 243 we may be justified in doing so, but the restoration of a tank of Rs 500 cost about Rs 500

Col. Johnson says there are in the Province 790 Candies of Rs 500 revenue — Where are we to get (2000 × 790) = Rs 620,000 63 Lakhs from? I calculate we should not have over 2½ Lakhs to spend on new works besides current repairs. Ulla

Whatever we have let it be spent systematically JRS

What Sahat is to do this for the 37980 tanks in Mysore. By all means let us go on by degrees doing it. But let us not come into the Collector Ulla

It certainly appears some sufficient instance to be provided for in the Code, and Government appears to acknowledge it article 7 below. JRS

Laid down should I think certainly be enforced.

Shall Remarks & Offer on Paras 4, 5, 6.

Chapter II

Village Tanks.

Para 2 Clauses I & VI.

It will I am of Opinion be necessary to specify clearly the Limits within which the various parts of the Tanks are to be maintained, in order that in the first place, some Standard of safety may be insured, in the second that the capacity of the Tanks may not be increased to the either Endangering, or Lowering Levels of their supply. I am of Opinion that the Level of the waste weirs of every Tank, should be given with reference to some permanent B.M. either indelibly cut in solid rock, or set up in some convenient position. and that the height of Bund, its breadth, and slopes, height of stone revetment, should also be laid down with reference thereto. and entered in a Tank Book. to be kept in the village. In this book I think should also be entered the duration and depth of discharge of the weirs, or still better the readings of the gauge when there is one, and in it should be recorded the remarks of Inspecting

Good

very useful

Officers, for the benefit of those who may come after wards, and in order that there may be no mistake regarding the instructions passed. It appears to me that such points such procedure be laid down, as in the future Officer will know whether the Tanks is in proper order or not. The Authority may raise or shorten their heirs & the danger of the Tanks below, or cut off the supply from them. And constant complaints will arise which it will be very troublesome and difficult to decide. It is proposed that Govt Tanks should be made strong enough to stand the breaching of chains above, and this will to a certain extent (and to a certain extent only) be possible, but even if Govt Tanks are safe - a Ryot must not be permitted to tamper with his Tank with the probable result of carrying away the Tanks & crops of a dozen villages below. It appears to me that much more detailed and specific instructions will be necessary on these matters than are laid down in the Code - or chaos will soon come again with a vengeance.

If the duties of the Ryot are to consist more over in maintaining their works in strength, masonry works and all, these clauses do not appear to comprehend enough to convey that meaning.

The succeeding paras of the Code throw the duty of supervising the Tanks orders

See the Remarks stamped on Chap II Sec - 13. Para. 11 Objection to these being taken from more immediate Authority

But as to what fixed datum I recommend how can be set anything precise [illegible]

on the Patels. I have no doubt they are the proper people, and who else could do it. But the point is how far they are likely to succeed. I am not now speaking from my own knowledge, but if I am not much misinformed the remuneration they now receive is insufficient to make the best men sought after. and in cases in which the Patels are not the most influential men in the village, their orders do not meet with much respect. As the whole success of the scheme will hinge on the manner in which they perform their duty. the above seems to me to be a point requiring very careful consideration.

So Mr Roberts said. & this Major is a weak point Ch

Para 9. I would recommend that some limit be fixed as a guide in cases in which it may be considered necessary to help a village from District Funds. both as regards the expenditure that may be incurred, and the portion the Ryots should bear. This might be fixed in proportion to the [illegible] Revenue, wet & dry, demand from the village, or otherwise, and would I think be some safeguard against favouritism & caprice.

My local knowledge is not sufficient for this. A limit will be very useful if it could be laid down with judgment — Ch

Para 16 The Inspector I look upon as a most important functionary. Nothing is said regarding the class of man it is intended to appoint. It is however I think evident that he should

The talent mentioned clap we had in our eyes. Ch

be a man having a thorough knowledge of Tanks, as his recommendations should, no doubt carry great weight, in fact it is considered serious if not intolerable, but tolerably certain, that on this inspection, and recommendation alone, as a rule, would be dependent the re-instatement, or that if so appointed a sufficient salary could be given to secure good men. There appears to be no necessity to appoint a man to each Taluk. The average no of Tanks per Taluk in each District, including those yielding no revenue, is as follows.

Bangalore	264
Kolar	545
Tumkur	261
Mysore	180
Kuspan	796
Shimoga	934
Kadoor	1454
Chittledroog.	225

Of the above 36 per cent may be deducted for Tanks yielding no revenue. Assuming that there are 300 working days in the year and that a man inspected only 5 Tanks each day. he could get through 1500 in a year. Where the Tanks are thicker also, a larger number could easily be inspected daily. Speaking roughly there

This is a very important detail for I think the areas to be treated by one man are too large & the districts

AK

1 Inspr would require in Hampshire
2 ——— 51 Kolar
1 ——— Coimbatore
1 ——— Mysore
3 ——— Hassan
3 ——— Shimoga
3 ——— Kadur
1 ——— Chittaldrug

This would allow of much better salaries being given even if the above numbers were doubled, as perhaps they might be with advantage in the Open Districts. in which case more detailed work might be expected from the men. I am of opinion that they should be quite independent of the Amildars, & report direct to Asst Commissioners. I do not consider it necessary that they should inspect every Taluk in their charge twice in the year, but there regarding which there is any doubt, or question, they should inspect as often as might be necessary. I consider that the duties of these men should be confined strictly to duties of inspection, and to a certain extent of investigation, they should have nothing whatever to do with executive work. This is the system I have recommended from the first, and it is the only way in which I think any thing like proper maintenance can be secured.

I am inclined to think the one man per taluk he has not enough work he may take up and report on - AK

I am decidedly of opinion that Inspectors duties should be confined to Taluks - and that should have nothing else to do if he has it will be always an excuse for sitting looking after the Taluks. A Man by attempting to do both will probably neglect or a Taluk Inspector. BRF

Chapter III

Penal Clauses

Shall nothing to say about

these Special Clauses. It will
that the compilers of the Code
appear to me too sanguine
about the work that will be done
by the Settlement Officers.

Chapter IV

Revenue and Assessment

Para 1. I refrain at present
from offering an opinion
on this para, I heartily
wish we may be able to fall
in 25 per cent extra.

Para 2. The Revenue Survey
Dept do not include the
land irrigated from wells
in the Assessment of a Land,
even although the wells
may be immediately below
a Tank and manifestly
supplied by it. I should like

Para 3. I am doubtful
if the ordinary repairs of
Govt Tanks ought to be the
first charge on the Irrigation
Cess; though no doubt they
are entitled to a share of it.
I have however no doubt
that the estimated annual outlay
up for Inspection is quite
debitable thereto.

Para 4. In this para the
balance of the Irrigation Cess
is at the disposal of the
District Funds Committee
In Chap II para 9. the Min
Commissioner appears to have
the power of allotting it. On
the principle that in the
multitude of Councillors
there is wisdom, the Dist
appears to me the best plan.

to be disallowed. I observe that
in notification dated 1st August
178 no 123 - that cultivators of lands
irrigated from wells are
to be exempted from paying Assessment
I do not think this should be made
applicable to ordinary shallow wells
below Tanks, and supplied thereby
by infiltration or otherwise. Though it
should no doubt apply to Dugouts
in situations having no connection
with Tanks. JMS

Is this to be printed
please
Wm Ins

Having thus considered
= ed on the Calamities of the Coast
in detail. I beg to offer the
following remarks on the gener
al question.

Under the head of "objects
and reasons" it is stated
that in spite of its theoretic
excellence the denial system
has to be abandoned as im
= practicable. I venture to
suggest that this conclusion
appears to have been somewha
hastily arrived at, the only
reasons given for it are appa
= rently the probable cost, &
time it will take to carry
out. I think perhaps that
matter will be better under
= stood if I refer to the object
of the Sand scheme.

The backbone ~~[illegible]~~ of the
Sand scheme is the main
= tenance of Sands & the
Rivers. The repair and im
= provement of these Sands
by Govt. and the expenditure
to be incurred thereon is
only the means to an end.
When the scheme was drawn
the united wisdom of Engi
backed by more than one Chief
Commissioner decided that
before the Rivers could be made
to take over these Sands for
maintenance, they must
be put into perfect order at
the expense of Govt. The scheme
provided that many tanks

should have a standard of safety fixed for it. That it should be brought up to that standard, and after words handed over to the Parish for up keep. Neither the denial system nor the scheme are tested in any way, by the parties on whom the incidence of expenditure falls. In the first place it was decided that the expenditure should be met by Govt. and that the up keep should be restricted to work not requiring skilled labor. The compilers of the tables recommend the Boys should do the work from Schools, and that the up keep should be entirely made over to them, masonry works and all. Which system may be decided upon I see no reason why either the denial system or the Land scheme should be abandoned as impracticable so far as I have had opportunity of satisfying myself that it has been found practicable to put the work done by the Protestant Institutions of the scheme. I am the individual primarily responsible for the details of the scheme, and I may explain as regards the heavy expenditure that when I drew it up, my experience had been chiefly confined to Cuyaba. Since then as I got the thing started I went home, and when I returned at the Cal Sanitary Inspection Office for one and was very busy on Sanitary matters and details I had laid down. For this reason as the Govt. took over the

[redacted] in anticipation [redacted]
In Value it was different,
In place of the Tanks being
stuck, three or the Square Inch
Pressure or Less that large
numbers of them should
have been abandoned. Great
difficulties were made about this.
The Tanks generally were in
an unsafe order and a
conviction of Soldiers having taken
place on the subject of Construc-
tion, difficulties began to be
made regarding them, and a
still heavier burden was thrown
on the State - It became evident
that some modification was
essential.

Quote upon
Ch

I am still of opinion that
all Tanks should have a standard
fixed for them, and be main-
tained strictly to that standard.
I however think that many
of the upper Tanks, may dis-
pense with masonry work
and sluices, and that by
judicious selection, and a
somewhat heavy expenditure
on Tanks lower down the Range
the devastating effects
of the failure of a chain or two
of the upper Tanks may be
arrested -

In the statement of objects
and reasons - In compiling
of the Code - say that there
are two antagonistic theories
one that all ordinary mainte-
nance and repairs to tank
work should be done by the
Ryot to all Tanks large &
small - but that all work
requiring skilled labor shd

[redacted] ...ns, the State should be divided, the most important being kept up entirely at Govt expense - and the rest entirely by the Villagers. The first theory is said to be supported by Messrs Ricketts and Birch-Reiny an, the supporters of the second are not mentioned.

The limit to be supported by Govt are those yielding Rs 1000 & upwards - all others by Villagers. The advantages of such a scheme are sufficiently obvious, but I do not believe it can be carried out

It is difficult to fix a limit. In my proposals after inspecting the works in Kolar. I proposed that we should not interfere at all with any Tanks yielding up to Rs 100 provided always that a certain standard of tanks should be insisted upon and increase in capacity without permission prohibited. The conditions however in the two cases are not quite parallel, and if there was any chance of getting the proposals in the Code carried out which I do not believe. I should say Rs 500 would be a better and more suitable limit than Rs 1000.

To sum up I would recommend, [redacted] Whatever may be found desirable in the above direction. That,

the denial system be
adhered to, that information
in as much detail as the
Province may be able to supply
be collected and permanently placed on record
regarding every Tank.
That a certain standard
of safety be decided upon,
and that the maintenance
of all Tanks up to such
standard be rigidly
and strictly insisted
upon, that no alteration
of capacity by raising of
bunds or otherwise (save
decreasing beds which is
unobjectionable provided
Govt do not pay for it) be
permitted without sanction
of the Local administration
through the P. W. D. that
no breached or abandoned
Tank be entered in the record
be restored or repaired
without similar sanction
These are the most important
points that occur to me
just now, but there are
a host of minor details
such as the means to be
taken to compel inundation
to reach their Tanks &c &c
that upon full consideration, and will give a
vast amount of trouble
in carrying out any
scheme.

J. M. L

22/5/78

Civil Engineer
Secretary -
2215770.

152

Col. Johnson's opinion
on the Tank Code
for Chief of Ordnance
Approved.

W. M.

Commissioner's Office
Nagar Division.
Shimoga 30th May 1878.

To

Major Mauricieff R.E.
Offg Chief Engineer
Mysore

Sir,

In accordance with instructions received demi officially from the Additional Secretary, I have the honor to submit my opinion on the draft Mysore Tank Code.

2. Chapter I Government Tanks.

If village tanks are as a rule to comprise those producing a revenue up to 1000 Rs, there will I imagine be very few Government Tanks left - If 500 be taken as the minimum Revenue of a Government Tank, the number of village Tanks will not be very greatly diminished. I therefore think that by this distribution too much responsibility will be thrown upon the ryots.

In the Shik Province there are 242 tanks with revenues over Rs 1000 - and 790 with revenues over Rs 500.

3. I would support the proposal put forward by Meyers Krishnaiyar

fects, — with this modification — viz
that certain important tanks should
be called Government Tanks, and
maintained under the rules in
Chapter I, the condition to govern their
selection being viz II of Rule 2. These
Conditions are the description of tanks
referred to in the 5th para of the "State-
-ment of objects and Reasons," an
injury to which might produce very
disastrous.

You should be careful in selecting the Govt tanks. viz those 2 conditions do not fit.

4. But if the classification proposed
in this Code be maintained, I think
that the rules under Chapters I & III
will suffice to legalize and systematize
the old natural usage of pressing labor
for works intended for the Public good.
I anticipate that rule 6 Chapter I (to
report cases of impressment) will
soon be lost sight of under natural
Rule.

This is what we desire Wh

5. Chapter II Rule 2 clauses I, V,
and VI provide for the repair and
-restoration of waste weirs and re-
-excavation. Rule 9 directs that help
in money may be given when the cost
is likely to fall heavily upon the
ryot. When such repairs become
necessary to large tanks with a
Revenue of 400 or 800 Rs or more,

the matter is an important one, and it might be made a rule, that when the Ryot asks for advances money, a Government Master should be deputed at Government expense to see the work properly carried on and the Inspector of tanks should make special reports on its progress and completion.

This is a detail which I think need not be in the Code but this may include it.

6. I have not much faith in the Pulpetty rules being carefully attended to hereafter; but the preparation of such a Register will help to fix the idea of individual responsibility in the minds of the ryots.

7. Chapter IV. I am not sure that I have understood the provisions of this Chapter. By rule 2, all lands will pay Irrigation Cess whether under Government or village tanks. By rule 5, the "water rate" or the additional sum chargable by Government on account of water privileges, is to be shown. I conclude that by the "water rate" in this and in rule 6 & 7, is meant, Irrigation Cess plus 25 per cent in the case of lands under Government Tanks, and Irrigation Cess only in other cases.

The water rate is the additional sum levied in lands that get water. It is the difference between what is paid by dry & wet lands.

No

But

But this conflicts with the distinction which seems to be drawn in rule 6 between the water rate and the Irrigation Cess, the water rate there appearing to be something which is neither the Irrigation Cess nor the additional 25 per cent.

I have the honorable,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant.

[illegible]
Commissioner
Nagpur

65

Bangalore June 1st 1878

My dear Ironcheff

I received a note from Long date asking me to let you have my opinion on the draft Bank Code not later than 8 days.

I have very few remarks to offer beyond expressing a misgiving with regard to the possibility of adopting generally throughout the Province - a Code, which tho' good in itself, & perfectly workable under certain contingencies - will, I fear be difficult of adoption in the absence of a class of Pleaders or Headmen like

for Supervision & the Guid
ance of men - who are kno
wn as the Heads of Villages o
r who, under your Code
would be vested with a
responsibility & an amount
of authority, which they
would be serious not to
them and apply it.—

When yet, we have ad
ded responsible Patels
all Villages - and where
two or more Villages are un
in the upkeep of a Patel
and each has a Patel
the responsibility will have
to be carefully considered
defined — other wise all

will think a duty. - Likely
create dislike and animosity
the part of the Ryots,
peculiarly if any partiality is
seen, or the authority with
which they are vested is
duly exercised —

A very important point
to be touched is the position
of Imam Kayemgootta - Godig
Godigy, & private Cutcherry
Banks, the Rent from which
exceeds Rs 500 - and which
being stop Banks, or important
from their position as a
series - ought to Rank as
Govt Banks. — Should
the their position change,
& Govt & take them
over, & if so, on what Conditi

as Jew Saunders wo
even if they could, pay
such sums, as Govt wi
it advis able to expend
such a Sauk - Bender
& a Stop Sauk - Brought
to the proper Standard of
Under the foregoing cir
stances - Can inclined to
that the old system of lumb
the Agts do all repairs to
earth work & all Sawkes
a very good workable one
and I think not diffr. to carr
at the same time if your
Code becomes law. I am
prepared to accept it as a bon
stride in the right direction,
again obliged the Agts. to work
formerly - and it relieves Govt
the enormous annual Expenditu
on petty works. - Believe me

Yr. truly
Wm Clark

Figure errors
as I am pressed for time to-day. Yr

Shemaha 10th June 78

My dear Moncrieff

Just as I was starting for Mysore I received Kinglake's demi-official asking for an opinion on your Bankc Code. He suggested also that I should talk it over with you while at Mysore: but it was out of the question for me to attempt it in all that pother and it was only on my way back that I managed to go thro' it. I hope the accompanying notes will not be too late in

reading you and may you
be of service.

Yours sincerely

J. Hill

1. It is true that there are many large tanks, the consequence of injury to which would indeed be very serious; but then their safety, even though connected into stop tanks, must depend in a great measure upon the standard of safety of the numerous tanks, large and small, above them. And this standard of safety is likely to be seriously imperilled in the continued and wily efforts of Ryoto to post pone money expenditure on resetting stone revetments, rebuilding sluices, weirs and the like. The Ryoto, if they have to incur the in many cases no inconsiderable cost of such works, will always be arguing, contending, and appealing as to their necessity, proposed cost. They will even perhaps, as

frightened by the cost, conceal dangerous defects or serious leakage in sluices, waste weir, revetments &c.... Under the present system where they don't bear the cost, or only a proportion in the shape of contributions, the ryots are interested in exposing all defects and trying to secure a good bank for themselves. The proposed system would entirely alter this, and the District and other Officers would ever have to be on the alert to see that necessary repairs and and reconstructions were

carried out whenever and wherever necessary.

2. It would not be altogether uncommon for an Estimate to run up to 3,000 or 4,000 Rupees. To enforce this payment would be a serious difficulty and probably entail hardship and discontent. An extreme case might be taken where the tank, required as above, bursts in the next year or even a few years afterwards. There would too undoubtedly be cases where the ryots, counting the cost of holding wet lands under the new conditions, would deliberately resign them, and

(and here the irrigation cess would apply. Chap. IV. para 4)

especially would this be the
case where the tank was not in-
particularly good order and
proclaimed that money on its
repair would have to be ex-
pended ere long.

3. It may be argued that the
skilled superintendence which
would direct the paid labor in
Government tanks could just as
well direct unpaid or statute
labor. I confess I see no reason why
a different practice, as regards pay-
ment should be adopted in the case
of Government tanks. The Ryots
would prefer doing this statute
labor to being charged an extra
assessment of 25 percent. Be-
sides, the lands under many of
these Government tanks, for
instance Hoskote and Bhudrum
are of the most inferior kind,
and owing mainly to a downing
process engendered by flooding

- The very reason why it would be hard to levy the tax on the Ryots under the Lower Tank [illegible] of you like below

9 5- CM

of the Canals when their capacious waste weirs are in full discharge. Lastly the number of these Government tanks would be few and is it worth while in their case to introduce an innovation of I think more than doubtful utility.

4. I would therefore recommend the responsibilities of the ryots being the same in all cases, and that Chapter I on Government tanks be struck out. The Ryots would then be responsible for all work to their tanks save that requiring skilled labor or in other words an expenditure of cash. It is true that this suggestion will largely increase the money expenditure by Government; but then I submit that this large expenditure is too much to take from the Ryots and will probably seriously embarrass them. Further it is to be remembered that in many parts of this District; either for a deficient supply of water or owing to the

do

soil, wet cultivation is not in favor and will be held in still greater disfa-
-vor, especially in the case of neglected tanks, if the holding of such wet land is likely to entail such heavy money res-
-ponsibilities. A water rate on tank lands and on well watered lands, which in reality are fed, tho indirectly, from tanks would realize a fairish sum; to this might be added the yearly sum that Government could really afford to spare on tank expenditure and the deficiency, if any, might be made up by contributions from the Ryots. I think this system would work more smoothly and fairly than the proposed one, and would ensure less friction or altercation between the Ryot and District Officer or Executive Engineer. In fact it would secure harmony.

Otherwise an unfair tax? The net income of the Province from tanks is Rs 24,60,0; a cess of 6 per cent would give Rs 1,47,600. Ah

5. In other respects I think the proposed

proposed Code will prove of considerable value in codifying what may now be termed unwritten Law or Custom.

6 The proposed Bank Inspectors might be well paid, and intelligent Revenue Inspectors whom I should be glad to see replace the present lot of indifferent Sheikdars.

30th May 1878

For Ch: Comms re Perusal

Mr Ricketts' remarks re the Dft Tank Code - see also on the margin of the draft

CDR

31.5.78

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77

Notes by Major W. Hill Deputy Commissioner on the draft Mysore Tank Code.

The Chief feature in the proposals made by Mr Elliot and Major Moncrieff is the distinction drawn between large and small tanks with respect to their future upkeep and repairs. The necessity for such a marked distinction is not in my opinion sufficiently made out. The repair and improvement of the important irrigation works have always rested in the hands of the P. W. D. officials, while the repairs of minor works is undertaken by Revenue officials in the Maramat Department.

Question in regard to Revenue officials carrying out a very important department, & the P.W.D. has been working for some time & money on horse power-ment.

CSH
17/3/1

The method in which it is proposed to keep the village tanks

in

in order is evidently based upon the plan successfully introduced by the late Lieut: Colonel McHutchin in the Mandya Taluk and as it has answered well there it admits of being extended elsewhere. The rules will however be useful in defining the duties demanded of villagers.

There should be also no difficulty in demanding similar work from the ryots in the case of large tanks; and thus the proposed levy of an enhanced assessment on the lands irrigated by them, which is objectionable for several reasons, will be avoi

The following are further notes on each para of the Code:—

Para 4. Statement of objects and reasons— The assistance given by Government was in the form of

food

food. Each householder had to pro-
-vide a man (ali) in the working
season. He received food from the
public stock of grain in return for his
services. Stone and masonry work
was always undertaken by Govern
ment and paid for.

Para 5 The view expressed by
Messrs Krishnayengar and Ricketts
is correct. The present system and
their obligations under it are clearly
understood by the ryots. A simple
circular defining what will in
future be required on their part
all that is needed.

It will generally be found
except in black cotton soil Taluks
that the size of a village bears a
close relation to the size of the
tank as the valley widens both
tanks and villages get larger.

The

The duty of maintaining a ~~large~~ small tank devolving on a handful of ryots is thus heavier than is supposed. The land underneath it may belong exclusively to one individual (a Brahmin absentee or Inamdar) and the ryots who get no benefit from the tank beyond a few months water for their cattle not unreasonably object to contribute either in labor or money.

It would be well that the question of the liability of Inamdars and their ryots to repair Inam and Sirkar Tanks should be clearly defined at the same time. These tanks are sometimes of considerable size and are situated in the Centre of a series. In this District the Inamdars who pay irrigation cess expect repairs

to

to be undertaken by Government. Under many of the Sunkat tanks a great deal of land has been assigned to Inamdars.

Chapter I Section 2. Definition I

A tank with a revenue of Rupees 400 is a large tank: the limit might simply be fixed at that sum and include the assessment on land alienated to Inamdars.

Definition II – Some large tanks are situated at the foot of hills with a smaller catchment basin than 20 Square miles. Much depends on the rainfall. In some Talukas where it is light the catchment basin of large tanks is necessarily larger than in others where it is heavier and the catchment basin comparatively small. The Capacity of the

tank would be a safer guide. The term "large town" might be defined with advantage. A town with a population of 3000 might be fixed as a minimum limit.

Definition III The term "which does not belong to a single village" may give rise to some confusion. The irrigable area generally belongs to one and the same village, though the ryots of other villages in the neighbourhood may cultivate a portion of the lands. In some villages the whole of the lands are cultivated by the ryots of the village to the exclusion of outsiders.

Definition IV Not very necessary. Some Talukas possess a large number of such tanks. The outside number should be fixed at not less than two! To Rs. 700 ...

Section.

Section 3. After "Taluk" add "Hobli" as the duty of inspection should devolve mainly on Shekdars, and in the list of officials include Brahkar, Shirastedar and Mastry. Instead of "all able bodied" I would suggest the substitution of one able bodied man and woman or a boy from each household. Women and boys are needed to carry earth. Instead of "in the vicinity" which is vague substitute "in the village and within a radius of three miles." It is asked are Brahmins, Shopkeepers and artizans required to provide substitutes? It would not be necessary if their field labourers and Sub-tenants work. After the words "such labor" it might be added "for more than one day" as hitherto the ryots have been called upon to do such work gratuitously.

Section

Section 6. Scarcely necessary.

It is presumed that ~~the~~ all fishermen, artizans and shopkeepers who own cattle are exempt. I think ryots holding lands under the tank should be required to keep a larger extent of the bund and the whole of the channel in repair. Brahmin gardenholders should be required to provide substitutes.

Chapter II Section 1 The word "re-constructing" ought I think to be omitted.

Definition I Bunds. Gravelling and filling cattle paths might be added. The repair of the revetment when it has slipped and got out of order is the work of Waddars who have often to bring stones from a distance. Such injury should be reported by Shekdars.

Shekdars who should be directed to repair it at once at a cost not exceeding Rupees 25.

Definition V. The rules lately prescribed with respect to temporary dams to raise waste weirs might be here advantageously inserted.

Section 3. Before the words "aided by a punchayet" insert "aided by the Shanbogue and a Punchayet." The last column in the list should be omitted. Cash contributions are difficult to collect and should not be needed with an irrigation Cess. For the same reason I would propose the omission at the end of the section of the passage commencing "and also the shares"

It would be better that the duty of the first appointment of work should be supervised on the

the spot by the Builders or Shekdar and any objections disposed of by the former there and then.

Section 4 Scarcely necessary as an appeal might still lie to the Assistant or Deputy Commissioner.

Section 6. Some of the Patails are apt to take advantage of their positions to annoy those ryots with whom they may be on bad terms; therefor after the word "injunction" I would recommend the insertion of the following, "he should report the same to the Shekdar who should cause the work &c."

Very Good

Section 7. The Potail and Nerganty should also be held strictly answerable for closing the sluice when the water is not absolutely required. The Inspector and Taluk Officials

Should

should pay particular attention to the state of sluices and check any waste of water.

Section 8. For reasons already given I would urge the omission of the latter part of the section.

Section 9. As already suggested I would urge the desirability of allowing Shekdars and Amildars to carry out without sanction stone and masonry work not exceeding a cost Rupees 25. The petition should be presented to the Amildar who should frame an estimate and report in cases where the expenditure will be above Rupees 25. Allusion to Taccavi might be omitted as unnecessary; for if a water cess is levied, sufficient funds should be available.

Section 10. Vide remarks on Section

3, Chapter I.

Section 11. Such powers ought to be in the hands of Shekdars. It might be abused by Potails.

Section 13 12 Before the words "in the rear of the tank" add "in the bed."

Section 16 and 17. The duty of inspecting tanks should also devolve on Shek-dars of Hoblis. Their duty should [illegible] also be to check any waste of water.

Chapter III. Section 2. Before "Inspector of Tanks" insert the word "Shekdar"

Section 4. As already stated I would recommend that these powers be vested in the Shekdars. Many of the Potails are ignorant and little raised above the ordinary class of ryots.

[illegible]

Chapter IV Section 1. For reasons already given I deprecate any distinction being made between large

large and small tanks. It will be generally found that it is often difficult to obtain sufficient labor for the cultivation of all the lands under large tanks and therefor the enhancement of the assessment would be a most suicidal policy. Any how the rate of percentage fixed appears to be far too high. It should not be more than 10 per cent. The question requires to be fully discussed with the Survey and Settlement depart-ment, as the assessment has been already settled in many Taluks.

Section 2 An irrigation cess is levied already in most Taluks of the Shimoga District. In the Taluks lately settled it has been merged in the general revenue from wet lands from which a deduction of one per cent is made

on.

on account of the cess and handed over to the local fund in a lump sum.

Wet lands, dependent on springs on the rainsor on the moisture in the soil for irrigation which are common in the Malnad and in the Shimoga Taluk are subject also to payment of the cess (portion of it being available for roads): therefor I would suggest that simply all Fari (wet) lands should be substituted at the heading of the Section for the words "all lands irrigated by tanks, wells and channels."

Section 3. For reasons already given I would urge the insertion before the words "and the pay" "the repairs in masonry and stone work of village tanks".

Section 5. Very desirable. It is

able

93 asked if the Settlement Department should be required to draw a similar distinction in the Taluks already settled.

Section 6. The settlement Department should be consulted concerning the second clause as the assessment is fixed on an average crop, it being expected that good years will compensate for bad. The first portion of the Section may stand as remissions are always granted in such cases.

D. Cmr. Shemoga.

Shemoga
10 June 78